

Annuities and IRA required minimum distributions (RMD)

RMDs – for owners

“IRS Table III: Uniform Lifetime Table” is used by owners to calculate lifetime RMD. The factor changes each year as the owner gets older. The table assumes a life expectancy of the owner and a beneficiary exactly 10 years younger.

Required beginning date

An IRA (other than a Roth IRA) owner must begin taking distributions for each calendar year beginning with the calendar year in which the owner attains age 73. The distribution for the year the IRA owner attains age 73 must be made no later than April 1 of the following calendar year; RMDs for any other year must be made no later than December 31 of that year.

The table below is based on “IRS Table III: Uniform Lifetime Table” (for use by owners).

To calculate an RMD

Divide the December 31 account value by the owner’s factor according to age.

Age	Percent	Factor	Age	Percent	Factor	Age	Percent	Factor	Age	Percent	Factor
72	3.65	27.4	81	5.15	19.4	90	8.20	12.2	99	14.71	6.8
73	3.77	26.5	82	5.41	18.5	91	8.70	11.5	100	15.63	6.4
74	3.92	25.5	83	5.65	17.7	92	9.26	10.8	101	16.67	6.0
75	4.07	24.6	84	5.95	16.8	93	9.9	10.1	102	17.86	5.6
76	4.22	23.7	85	6.25	16.0	94	10.53	9.5	103	19.23	5.2
77	4.37	22.9	86	6.58	15.2	95	11.24	8.9	104	20.41	4.9
78	4.54	22.0	87	6.94	14.4	96	11.9	8.4	105	21.74	4.6
79	4.74	21.1	88	7.30	13.7	97	12.82	7.8	106	23.26	4.3
80	4.95	20.2	89	7.75	12.9	98	13.70	7.3	107	24.39	4.1

The shaded boxes highlight when the RMD reaches or exceeds the next whole percentage level. Joint Life and Last Survivor Expectancy Table is located on back page.

Benefits for annuities and RMD

The percentage of withdrawals for RMD purposes increases over time. Steadily increasing RMDs can impact a sustainable withdrawal strategy based on a fixed percentage. The impact of RMDs on sustainable withdrawal strategies in retirement is an important consideration to review with your financial professional.

RMD-friendly living benefits

For annuities with optional living benefits that are RMD-friendly, you are able to withdraw the greater of the allowable withdrawal under your living benefit or an RMD without reducing your base allowable income from the living benefit. Because of this, an annuity may provide additional retirement income planning flexibility.

Annuities with optional living and death benefits are valued for RMD purposes under the entire interest rule. This rule may add an actuarial present value to the 12/31 account value for annuity contracts that have living or death benefits that exceed specific actuarial values in relation to the account value.

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Annuities may lose value and are not insured by the FDIC or any federal government agency. They are not a deposit of or guaranteed by any bank, bank affiliate, or credit union.

Annuities and IRA required minimum distributions (RMD)

IRS Table II: Joint life and last survivor expectancy table¹

		Your age										
		72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82
Your spouse beneficiary's age	71	* Intentionally left blank - see Uniform Table for Required Minimum Distribution factors										19.2
	70										20.0	19.9
	69									20.9	20.7	20.6
	68								21.8	21.6	21.5	21.3
	67							22.7	22.5	22.3	22.2	22.1
	66						23.5	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.8
	65					24.4	24.3	24.1	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6
	64				25.3	25.2	25.0	24.8	24.7	24.6	24.5	24.4
	63			26.2	26.1	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.2
	62		27.2	27.0	26.8	26.6	26.5	26.4	26.2	26.0	26.0	26.0
	61	28.1	27.9	27.7	27.5	27.4	27.3	27.1	27.0	26.9	26.9	26.8
	60	28.8	28.6	28.4	28.3	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.8	27.8	27.7	27.6
	59	29.5	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.0	28.8	28.7	28.7	28.6	28.5	28.4
	58	30.3	30.1	30.0	29.9	29.8	29.7	29.6	29.5	29.4	29.3	29.3
	57	31.1	30.9	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.5	30.4	30.3	30.3	30.2	30.1
	56	31.9	31.7	31.6	31.5	31.4	31.3	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.1	31.0
55	32.7	32.6	32.4	32.4	32.3	32.2	32.1	32.0	32.0	31.9	31.9	
54	33.5	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.1	33.0	33.0	32.9	32.9	32.8	32.8	
53	34.3	34.2	34.1	34.1	34.0	33.9	33.9	33.8	33.7	33.7	33.7	

Use this table for calculating lifetime RMDs from IRAs and retirement plan accounts when the sole beneficiary is the owner's spouse and is more than 10 years younger.

Use of this table provides a smaller payout as the joint life table provides for larger factors.

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¹ This is a partial table. For the complete table, please refer to *IRS Publication 590-B*.

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There is no additional tax-deferral benefit derived from placing IRA or other tax-qualified funds into an annuity. Features other than tax-deferral should be considered in the purchase of a qualified annuity.

Earnings are taxable as ordinary income when distributed and may be subject to a 10% additional federal tax if withdrawn before age 59½.